Address of Past Commander-in-Chief Warner, at Kansas City, Mo.

Lincoln's Birthday, Friday, Feb. 12, was celebrated at Kansas City, Mo., in a fitting manner, under the direction of the Grand address delivered by Past Commander-in-Chief

given Abraham Lincolu-born in poverty, time, yet, taking him all in all, he was the eradled in adversity, reared in toil, always in | model lawyer. touch with the masses. In whatever clime | Mr. Lincoln did not give himself up to the the Republic; Lincoln will forever stand in the | mise measure precipitated the fight to the death malice toward none, with charlty for all," cel-

grave was of the people. His opportunity for obtaining information | Defeated of election, yet he came out of the from books was limited. The few that he could | contest with Mr. Douglas crowned with vicobtain be read and re-read, while stretched tory. The name of "Abe Lincoln, the Rail mt full length upon the floor of the one-roomed | Splitter," was upon every tongue. To-day, cabin, by the light of the blazing wood in the | whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms, old-fashioned fireplace. Whatever book be there read he mastered. The story of Robinson Crusoe inspired him with the love of adventure; Æsop's Fables, all of which were committed to memory, were the foundation of his remarkable power, as lawyer and debater, to emphasize a condition by apt illustration. The Life of Henry Clay established his political favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles." The Life of Washington taught him the story of the Revoultion and imbued his youthful mind with intense patriotism-a patriotism grandly manifested when the Nation was in the throcs of impendblood. Burns was his favorite poet. The humanity of the Scottish bard was in touch with his own. The Bible he not only read, but it was his text book. He believed in a personal God, taking cognizance of the affairs of Nations. This belief he emphasized on between him and Douglas, when informed that the ministers of the Gospel were voting against him. To a near friend he then said, "They have not read the Bible as I read it;" then adding. "They don't care whether slavery is voted up or down; but God cares, and humanity cares. I know that there is a God, and that he hates injustice and slavery." Then, as if gifted with prophetic vision, he exclaimed, "I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for

The vall was rent; one glance into futurity was permitted him. Why not he, the son of the despised "white trash," be given a guiding place in the coming storm, when the son of the Hebrew bondwoman was the chosen instrument in the hand of Providence to deliver a nation from bondage? Over and beyond what he obtained from books, there was ever with him a controlling influence for good. That influence was the genius and prayers of a mother, physically frail, but spiritually strong. In the genith of his greatness he reverently said: "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother-blessings on her memory! I rememher her prayers and they have always followed me. They have clung to me all my life."

No more tenderly did he cherish the memory

me, and I think He has, I believe I am ready.

am nothing, but Truth is everything. I

of his sainted mother than this people cherish the memory of their sainted President. Lincoln was never ashamed of his bumble birth, nor did he ever turn his back upon his former friends in poverty. He believed in the dignity of labor and the nobility of toil, recogmixing it as honorable for a man to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. Even as a boy he had within him the elements that lead to greatness-brain, industry, frugality, and honesty. The point at which these qualities converge mark the only royal road to success under the genius of our institutions. His life was that of the ordinary boys and young men who work as common laborers at whatever their hands find to do. His good nature always insured him friends; his industry found him employment. Up to the time of his admission to the bur, at the age of 27, his life was uneventful. It could be fittingly summed up, as | that the cup of war pressed to the Nation's lips he expressed it, in the single line from Gray's Elegy, "The short and simple annals of the

In whatever employment he was engaged, whether as farm hand, ferryman, running a flat-boat, clerk, surveyor, or rail-splitter, to him the labor was honorable to the man. He was ambitious; his ambition nerved him to qualify himself by constant application for whatever position he might be called to fill. When engaged in splitting rails, he realized that he was as much the equal of any other United States. He was always what he seemed, never oringing to position or flattering wealth. Years before his admission to the bar his in-Abe," a title he never dishonored an an abbrewistion he never outgrew.

While at New Orleans with his flat-boat he witnessed a scene that did much toward shaping his after life. It was then for the first time he saw men and women on account of their color chained and scourged in the slave-pens. This so outraged his sense of justice and humanity that thenceforth he became the implacable enemy to the further extension of a system that rendered such crimes possible. Little did the then poor and unknown Kentucky youth imagine that this was a part of which the Master was preparing him. In less then three decades from that time " Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter," was the slogan for the gathering of the clans, the tramp, tramp of whose coming feet sounded the death-knell to human slavery.

The lifelof this great American offers as much instruction, encouragement, and inspiration as any in the snuals of time to the struggling boy, however poor, possessing brain, industry, frugality, and honesty. It leads such a one to noble action, making him realize that-

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gou'd for a' that." The career of Mr. Lincoln for a score of years after his admission to the bar was that of a country lawyer of probity and ability, riding the Delty, he kept step with humanity. In nation, 4,868. the circuit and mixing in politics, for during his simplicity he was sublime; in common that time he had been a member of the State | sense, he was the true-born king of men. With Legislature, and served one term in Congress. | all the cares of State upon him in the midst of His vigorous constitution, unimpaired by dis- war, he was always gentle, forgiving, tender and | 871,991. sipation, fitted him for hard and continuous scoessible. His achievements in liberty's cause work. He was not a case lawyer, but he had, have been woven into song and story, which to a high degree, mastered the underlying shall be sung and told throughout the ages, principles of the law. Few if any of the until "languages are dead and lips are dust." members of the bar knew human nature better than he. Of the motivos that actuated men he had been an intelligent student. He readily detected and unmasked fraud, however disguised in the stolen garments of honesty. The false witness, subjected to his quiet but

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, pathy and sense of justice were such that his professional services to a suitor, if in the right, were never denied because of the inshility to were never denied because of the inability to pay a fee. As an advocate he excelled. His style was never boisterous. He was a master It Was, Without Doubt, Unof pure English, knowing nothing of any other language. His sentences were composed largely of monosyllables, and always complete. In argument, if his premise was granted, the logic of his reasoning was unanswerable. In clearness of statement of a proposition he excelled, illustrating the fact by apt story or anecdote, which were "pathos, wit, and logic welded together." Inimitable as he was in story and anecdote, he never used these weapons save to strengthen his own or weaken his opponent's work prolonged. The daily papers contain a argument. He did not shoot over nor under | cablegram from London which states that be-Army Posts of that city. The following is the the triors of law or fact-always earnest, irresistibly carrying to the minds of his auditors | with his physician to depart from the narrow in my judgment, is the highest evidence of COMBADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Four true oratory. Mr. Lincoln may not be ranked The cablegram is as follows: score and three years ago unto this people was | with the great constitutional lawyers of his

the people are striving for and toward a larger | work upon which his enduring fame rests liberty, there in loving hearts is enshrined the until 1858. The repeal of the Missouri Comname of the martyred President, Abraham | promise four years previous had alarmed those Lincoln. Washington forever will stand in who believed the Territories should be dedi- dignant. the front rank of the fathers who established cated to liberty. The repeal of that comproforefront of the patriots who preserved us a between slavery and freedom. This contest Nation. It is fitting that the survivors of the | was the Aaron's rod that swallowed all other men who at the call of duty went forth sing- political issues. The first great battle in the ing. "We are Coming, Father Abraham, Three | conflict was fought on the prairies of Illinois Hundred Thousand More," should "with in the presence of the Nation between the intellectual giants-Lincoln and Douglas. It chrate the birth of one of the grandest charac- was a buttle royal. Other leaders of national ters of the ages, who from the cradle to the reputation, both in the halls of Congress and on the stump, had denounced all efforts looking Fiction has thrown a glamour around the to the extension of slavery, but never had the early life of most great men in history, making | moral sense of the masses been so quickened as their youth a discouragement rather than an | by the cloquence and logic of Lincoln-reachincentive to the average, plodding, poor boy. | ing the brain and hearts of the people. In the No prophetic afflatus of coming greatness threw | long vista of the years no nobler champion has its rays athwart the path of young Lincoln, appeared in liberty's cause. Possessing physi-The story of his youth and early manhood is cal and moral courage-niways true to "the one of trials and privations, each recurring | right as God gave him to see the right"- he May bringing its renewed struggle for the simplest necessaries of life. As a child, he was siderate of the opinions of others, yet not a not proceedious; his early manhood gave no time server, saying what he thought, but promise of extraordinary talent. He had never arrogant, believing that this Governneither the advantages of birth, social position | ment could not "endure permanently half slave or attractive figure to blaze for him the path to and half free," he boldly proclaimed it. That specess. As boy and man he was as homely as "a house divided against itself cannot stand," he was awkward, in each of which he excelled | he accepted as a self-evident truth. Believing his fellows. His school room education was in the brotherhood of man, he realized that growded into a few months in a log school- since the time "the morning stars sang tohouse, with its puncheon floor and long benches, gether" freedom and slavery had ever been is what was then the wilderness of Indiana. and ever would be irreconcilable antagonists.

> " His fame, like gold, the more it's tried The more shall its intrinsic worth proclaim." The pages of profane history will be searched in vain for a name around which clings more

> est statues need the least drapery. He idealizes the real, transfigures the common, makes even painted this picture.

election day in the ever-memorable contest | pie. They trusted him, while many party | to effect a complete cure." leaders had misgivings of his being equal to The Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D., Bishop of the momentous questions that confronted him. Ottawa, Canada, says: "I have found Warner's The battle had been fought and won on the Safe Cure the most valuable and efficacious issue that neither Congress nor any Territorial | remedy I have ever tried. Indeed, one cannot Legislature could legalize slavery in any of the | well express the experimental sense of its ben-Territories of the United States. This issue | eficial action. It is like a charm, soothing, remet the approval of his reason and conscience. lieving and building up so quickly. I find that Believing that freedom was the inalienable right of all, he longed to see all men free. Yet | advantageous, and do so whenever I think it | his reverence for the Constitution alienated needed." him from the extremists on the great moral issue of slavery in the States. He would not destroy the Union to either abolish or perpetu- | teachings, but cannot recall his life. He has | are taking more in almost every night. We have know I am right, because I know that Ilb. ate slavery. He believed that if slavery was gone, and his death is both a lesson and a warn- a drum corps consisting of five sources, one base restricted to the States in which it then ex- ing. Had he followed his own judgment in his and six fifes. Officers: Com., J. E. Bartlett; S. V. isted, its ultimate extinction was sure. This physical life as he did his conscience in his belief, although shared in by the extremist, spiritual affairs, he would probably be alive to-

erty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God." Verily, the spirit of the Lord was was too slow in its operation of extinction for one set, and too certain of accomplishment for the other. The election of a man to the Presidency holding these pronounced views, from the great hodily dangers which surround shared in by the majority of the North, was you? Can you afford to neglect the warning? seized upon by the leaders in the South as a justification for secession. In the agonizing days and sleepless nights that intervened between his election and inauguration, State after State ratified ordinances of secession; armed resistance to the General Government was boldly proclaimed in the halis of Congress; imbecility sat in the Executive chair, sur- enjoins upon the French prelates to give their rounded by advisers in full sympathy with the adhesion to the Republic, Cardinal Rampolla, incipient rebellion; the National authority was defied; the bond of Union between the French Government that the Papal Nuncio at the authority of the President-elect might be | the Pope's letter to the Bishops. paralyzed when inducted into office and rebellion strongthened, the army was dishanded, the navy scattered, arsenals plundered, forts dismantled, and the Treasury bankrupted. Portentous clouds were in the Southernsky. It was charged at the Vatican that the Cardinal's The fate of the Nation was in the balance. he took the oath of office. The man who had | the Royalists, who, of course, do not wish any come up through the ranks of the common understanding between the Republic and the people from the log cabin to the White House | Church, which recently deserted their cause | had assembed, bringing with them music and prowas equal to the emergency. His wisdom, his from a matter of policy. courage, his patriotism, his humanity, stood the crucial test. His sublime faith in the seople, combined with his confiding trest in

would past away. No grander figure, since the day that St. Paul stood in the midst of Mars Hill, has ap- through it, thus making it water-tight packing. peared before the people than the immortal | The Commandant at the Norfolk (Va.) Navyincoln as he stood on the east front of the Capitol pleading for the Union. There with uncovered head, like Saul of old, "head and shoulders above all the people," uninfluenced by passion or prejudice, he announced his floor solid enough to stand the shock of the determination under the Constitution to faithfully execute the laws of Congress in all the States; adding, "In doing this, there need be man as when inaugurated President of the | no blood shed or violence, and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the National authority." Concluding, he said with wondrous pathos, "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellownate candor, honesty and truthfulness had countrymen, and not in mine, is the momencarned for him the title to nobility, "Honest | tous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it." His pleading for peace and Union fell upon leaden cars. Prejudice, impelled by passion. ran riot, dethroning reason, precipitated civil

God, inspired him with an abiding faith in the

preservation of the Union. From his youth

up he had been a disciple of the new com-

mandment of love; this led him to the hope

war, drenching our fair land in fraternal In that fiercest of conflicts Lincoln was the central figure. He lived to see the "Stars and Bars" go down, and the "Stars and Stripes" the education to fit him for the great work for go up. The oath which he registered in Heaven to preserve, protect and defend the Government had been sacredly kept. Confederacy dead, slavery abolished, the Union saved, his great heart was intent upon "binding up the Nation's wounds," a work for which, of all men, he was best fitted, a work he was not permitted. to finish. Six days after Appemattox the preserver of the Union, the liberator of a race, the apostle of humanity, died at the hands of

the assassin, while "The words of mercy were upon his lips, Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen. When the vile murderer brought swift eclipse

To thoughts of "Peace on earth, good will to His life was a benediction, "the gentlest memory of the world," In communing with | aminers, 257; cases on hand for special exami-

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge kimself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper searching cross-examination, was soon entan- will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. gled in the meshes of perjury. His deep sym- | Let each subscriber try it.

# MR. SPURGEON'S DEATH! SONS OF VETERANS.

News from the Various Divisions. Elections of Officers, etc.

and Well To-day Bad He Followed His Own The sad death of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon is rendered still sadder by the belief that fore his death the suffering divine had pleaded

his life might have been saved and his great how many members there are; what the ratio of that he believed every word he uttered. This, lines of practice and administer a modern dis- things. It will gladly publish all items of this covery by which he had formerly been cured. | character. Will you depute some one to corre-COULD SPURGEON HAVE BEEN SAVED? LONDON, Feb. 12.—Considerable excitement has to insure accuracy.

> he had previously used with great benefit. The doctors refused, and threatened to abandon the case. Friends of the family are said to be very in-Here was a grand life, whose words have been read and whose influence has been felt by milions, and yet permitted to go to the Great Here-

Unquestionable Evidence That He Might Be Alive



It is refreshing to think that there are other noble preachers, both abroad and in America, who are alive to-day, but who might have been in their graves had it not been for the wonderful remedy which Mr. Spurgeon longed to take, and which they did take and were saved.

The Rev. Francis McCammon, of the Manse, Bainbridge, like the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, was La Porte, St. Joseph, Marshall, Starke, Fulton, been thinking for some time of using Warner's from eight Camps, comprising six of these Counties, Safe Cure, but my medical man dissuaded me from so doing. However, I gradually got and the next session will be held at South Bend, An initimable word painter has pictured an | worse, and, being at last told by him that I | May 16. The officers of the association, who are orator as "one who loves the real, the simple, | could not recover, I resolved to try this great | to serve until the expiration of the divisional year, faith. His first political speech, made in 1832, when an unsuccessful candidate for the Illinois Legislature, consisted of 70 words. He then said: "My politics are briefly stated. I am in pressed in the shortest words—that the greatable to enjoy life for years to come.'

The Rev. George Waterman, Berwyn Lodge, the inanimate throb and thrill, fills the gallery | Broadstone, Wimborn, England, said: "I owe of the imagination with statues and pictures | my present health, even my life, under God, to perfect in form and color; brings to the light | the use of Warner's Safe Cure. During nearly the gold boarded by memory, the miser; shows | two years I had been under the treatment of the glittering coin to the spendthrift, hope; one of our most celebrated London physicians, ing dissolution-a patriotism scaled with his enriches the brain, enrobles the heart, and but at last he gave me to understand that he KANSAS. quickens the conscience. Between his lips | could do nothing more for me. At that time words bud and blossom." It was Lincoln who | Providence directed me try Warner's Safe Cure, saw in the studie of memory while the artist | the use of which I continued until I am rejoiced to say I am entirely cured. I have rec-In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was nominated and ommended this great remedy ever since my elected President amidst rejoicings of the pee- recovery, and in no single case has it failed

renewal after an interval of cessation is very

The sad hearts who mourn to-day the untimely death of Mr. Spurgeon may cherish his day to bless the world with his teachings and inspire by his presence! May this not be a

## France and the Vatican.

In order to remove the friction between France and the Vatican, due to the refusal of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, to communicate to the French Bishops the letter | and asks all Camps to assist them in placing him written to him by the Pope, in which the latter States was likened to a rope of sand. That | Paris has been intrusted to distribute copies of

Cardinal Richard, in replying to this letter, declared that he was unable to communicate its contents to the Bishops, for he did not believe the time opportune to do so. action in refusing the Pope's request to make | behalf of the Camp, presented Past Capt. Huntley This condition confronted Mr. Lincoln when the letter public was due to the influence of the Iron Cross of the Order. Afterward the Camp

## To Test the Action of Cellulose,

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of make experiments as may be necessary to test the action of cellulose when placed loose or in water-tight bags. Cellulose is a preparation of struction of vessels. It is of a nature that sented by Miss Eisle Huntley. closes up immediately on the passage of a ball yard has been ordered to make two experimental cofferdams with 6-inch shells. The Newark is to do the firing, and the cofferdams will soon be ready. They will be placed on a shells. The test will be made in still water.

Loyal Legion Banquet. The Commandery of the District of Columbia Loyal Legion gave a banquet at the Arlington on Monday evening, Feb. 22, to celebrate the 10th auniversary of its institution. The banquet hall was, decorated with an abundance season. The guests included many of the prominent Government officials. The toasts were: "George Washington," Mr. Outhwaite; "Our Country," Senator Mitchell; "Our Flag," Col. Venzey; "Our Order," Senator Manderson; "The Soldier in Civil Life," Capt. Chester, U. S. A.; "Woman," Gen. J. S. Fullerton.

"Our Dead Companions" was drank in silence. Work of the Pension Office. During the week 6,729 claims were received. of which 394 were original invalid, 365 widows, 7 bounty land, 26 navy, 31 old war, 297 accrued. and 1,873 applications for increase; 109 ap- | NEW YORK. plications for increase under act June 27, 1890; act of June 27, 1890, 3,015 original inva-

lid; 612 widows, Number of claims received to date under act to date under said act, 359,450. Number of rejected claims reopened, 332,

The names and postoffice addresses of 5,734 comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 120,112 pieces of mail matter received; 61,127 letters and blanks sent out. Number of cases detailed to Special Examiners, 427; reports and cases from Special Ex-

Report of certificates issued: Original, 6,865; Increase, 845; duplicate, 35; accrued, 136; total, 7,881. Total number of claims pending,

Confederate Pensions. Four hundred thousand dollars has been paid out by the Georgia State Treasurer in the last three weeks as pensions for the widows of the ex-Confederates of the State, Next comes the soldier's pensions. They will get \$200,000 from the State in pensions, and the payments will begin the 1st of next month. That will make \$600,000 in all which the State Gov-

ernment will have paid out in three months for

Confederate pensions.

[To Camp Commanders: THE NATIONAL TRIB-NE wants a correspondent in every Camp in the cauntry, that the Order at large may know what the brothers in each individual Camp are doing; progress is in muster; what entertainments and other events are being gotten up for the interest of the Order, and to keep constantly before the public the purposes and work of the Sons of Veterans. Let The National Turnung know these spoud with us? We desire the names of all new Camp officers. Please have the same written clearly, in ink, following the form below, in order

been occasioned by the report that the Rev. Charles
H. Spurgeon, before his death, pleaded with his
physicians to administer Warner's Safe Cure, which Platte Valley Camp, 12, Platteville-Com., A. R. Ross; S. V. C., J. Wion; J. V. C., C. L. Hiltibliddle; Council, Sam'l Matlock, L. Hiltibiddle, G. E. Beeman; First Serg't, J. S. Brinkley; Q. M. S. F. W. Beeman; S. of G., E. M. Hiltibiddie; C. of G., G. E. Beeman; Chap., L. Hiltibiddle.

> INDIANA. R. C. Cresson, Burlington: Seeing your notice to Camp Commanders in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 21, and knowing that our Commander has about all he can attend to already, I thought I would make an effort to write up the doings of our Camp, J. A. Garfield, 90. Several years ago this Camp was organized and had a membership of something over 40 members, but owing to careless ness and political differences was disbanded. After awhile the boys reorganized and now number 16 members in good standing, with four applicants who have not presented themselves for muster, and plenty more to work on. From the time I was mustered, one year ago the 29th day of May, until since the new officers were installed, we were almost at a standstill, but now everything looks promising. Sometime ago the Grand Army sold their hall, leaving the Sons without a place to meet So the Sons, regardless of what the G.A.R. did. rented a hall and gave the Post the privilege of using the same and paying whatever they considered fair. As to entertainments, we have done nothing of a public nature lately, but contemplate giving a play soon with a view to buying arms and organizing a Ladies' Aid Society. At present we practice with one gun, one sword, one broom and two sticks with bayonets on the end. Of course everything does not go off quite smoothly in the Camp room, as we have not had time and practice enough to do everything right; but we all have to The Campofficers are: Com., C. W. Doane; S. V. C., R. C. Creson; J. V. C., H. B. Carr; Chap. C. N. E. Veatch; First Serg't, W. H. Wright; Q. M. S., I. N. Landis; S. of G., A. J. Wecht; C. of G., C. Roleson.

Northwestern Indiana Association, was organized, one of the principal objects being to bring together the several camps of the section within the juris-diction for mutual benefit. The territory chosen embraces the 10 adjoining Counties in the northbrought to the gates of death. He said: "I had | Pulaski, Newton and Jasper. Representatives were in attendance, and a very enthusiastic meeting was held. The association is to meet quarterly De Hart Camp, 27, Stockwell-Com., William tirres; S. V. C., John M. Ward; J. V. C., Lew Burge; Chap. J. G. Murphy; First Serg't, Wm. A. Mikels; Q. M. S., Tommy W. Storms; S. of G., Thomas Lock; C. of G., C.W. Parvis; C.S., Eathan Hoover; Principal Musician, Ell A. Martin; C. G. James Squires; P. G., Addison Hayden; Council, J. A. Baer, Armstrong Martin, Beach Hoover.

A meeting of the Valparaiso Sons was held re-

Fremont Camp, 150, Reading, is in a flourishing ondition, having a a membership of about 3 Fremont Camp was mustered in a little over two Brower has had command over two years, and dur-ing that time he has brought up our Camp to its present condition, Capt, Brower has been pre sented with a Past Captain's badge; also a gold recognition pin from his brothers for his valuable services as Captain. Officers: Com., Geo. W. Watkins; S. V. C., Thos. Bailey; J. V. C., Frank Agselius: Chap., S. H. Stratton: First Serg't, O. G. Agselius: Q. M. S., Frank Bennet; S. of G., John Jacoby; C. S., Ed. Cowden; C. of G., Wm, Lovell; E. Brower, L. B. Lacey, S. H. Stratton. J. F. Whittaker, Yates Center: Our Camp, Gee D. Carpenter, 210, was organized May 19, 1891. Since that time we have done considerable work in the way of mustering. We are in grand con-dition in every respect. We have plenty of money, and our members are workers from the word go We have 30-some members in good standing, and E. A. Clow; J. V. C., O. Kinblade; Q. M. S. B. Lange: First Serg't, J. F. Whittaker; Chap. Willson; S. of G., T. J. Whittaker; C. S., J. Bone; C. of G., G. Waylor; C. G., Homer Robasine P. G., R. Parks: Principal Musician, Hugh I lesson to you? May you not also require shelter | Brady; Connell, J. F. Whittaker, O. Kinblade, E. A. Clow.

Wilsey, reports the Order in a prosperous condition in that section, and the boys expect to attend the meeting at Atchison. They seem to favor appellation added to the original name. S. A. Brother F. A. Agnew, of Newton, for Division skilled smith, who has a hammerer to assist him. Camp 130, Kausas City, are urging Capt. O. H. hinney as delegate to the National Encampment in that position, believing it will be greatly to the nterest and welfare of the Kansas Division Camp 130, Kansas City-Com., Geo. E. Yeager; S. V. C., Howard L. Knapp; J. V. C., Alfred S. Papal Secretary of State, has advised the Brown; Chap., O. H. Phinney; First Serg't, O. U. Groff; Second Serg't, F. D. Heisler; S. of G., B. E. Sturges; C. S., John Platt; P. G., N. V. Rich necker and Alfred Thornton; C. of G., P. Steele

Serg't Howard Hannah, of Morton Camp, 192,

C, G., W. A. Steele. MASSACHUSETTS. E. W. Huntley, Great Barrington: Berksbire Camp, 121, is still alive and hustling, mustering in meeting of Feb. 8, Commander Frank Strevell, i escorted Capt. Huntley to his home to the music of fife and drum. There a large number of friends visions, making a genuine surprise to Brother games, whiled away the time until a late hour. Brother Huntley and his wife were presented with a handsome set of decorated dishes of dinner and

Huntley. Eating and dancing, interspersed with the Navy Department has been authorized to tea set combined of 112 pieces. During the evening three young ladies entertained the company by representing the press. The local papers were represented by young ladies dressed in costumes made of the papers, and reading a selection taken cocoanut fiber, to be used as packing in the con- from them. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE was repre-MINNESOTA.

I. C. P., Princeton: Gen. Custer Camp, 59, as isted by W. T. Rines Post, 142, W.R.C. 57, and L. A. S. I, observed the 83d anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and for the second time Union Defenders Day, in a way long to be remembered by the ailied orders of Princeton. The meeting convened in G.A.E. Hall and W.R.C. pariors at 8 o'clock p. m. Commander Annis, of Camp 59, called the attention of those present and requested everyone to join in the singing of "America." A very attracive program followed, and was received and caried out with great enthusiasm. After this Senior Vice Commander Southard and First Sergeant Patterson informed those present that a royal feast awaited them, consisting of coffee, hardtack and cheese. All hands, at the command "Charge! advanced and each one present captured a cup of of flags, banners and red, white and blue bunt-ing. There were over 300 covers laid and the special mention of Archie, Ralph and Lee Jones, coffee with hardtack and cheese enough to assist menu was the Arlington's best effort of the aged respectively three, five and seven years, who go on record as the champion infant drum corps of this Division. Lee beats the scare, Archie and Ralph the bass drum. They are grandchildren of L. P. Southard, a comrade of Post 142. The infants, under the tutorship of their father, R. E. Jones, who plays the fife, can play several pieces to perection, and are the coming drum corps. Mention should be made of little Guy Nokes, 7 years old, who recited the Dutch recruit's version of Barbara rictchie. Little Guy will some day join the S. of His father is Adjutant of Post 142 and Sergeant of Guard of Camp 59, of this city. Misses Rines and Neely, who played the organ duet, Ivanhoe, were perfect in the rendition of the piece. Considering everything in connection with the celebration it was a grand success.

The annual banquet of Camp Sexton, of West Troy, was held Feb. 18. It was in honor of the birth of Abraham Lingoin, Rev. Dr. Walter Lowell delivered a fine address on the life and character of June 27, 1890, 772,166. Claims disposed of of the martyred President. Some of West Troy's young ladies gave recitations and rendered vocal and instrumental music. Among those present were: Past Col. George Addington, Maj. Heary D. Gifford, Schenectady, Hon. Jacob Goldberg, U. S. Graot Camp, Buffalo; Hon. Adam Leisiman, Sniper Camp, Syracuse; Capt. E. H. Lansing, Camp W. E. Gross, Amsterdam, and a number of comrades; the Veteran Boys in Blue Club, Troy; Com. L. E. Griffith, Willard Post; and delegations from Sandy Hill, Greenbush, and other places.

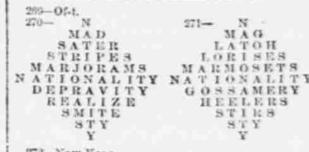
# MYSTERY.

[Choice original contributions and solutions solle-ited from every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Write puzzles on one side of paper, apart from other communications. Address everything por taining to this department to "Puzzle Editor, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]

Notice: Our authorities are the International Dictionary, Lippincott's Gazetteer and Philips's Biographical Dictionary. Words outside of these books must be properly tagged. Definitions fol-lowed by an esterisk (\*) are found in the Unaidged Dictionary.

> "Quiet, culm deliberation Disentangles every knot." -THE GONDOLIERS.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 29.



273-New Year. 273-ASKELON 274-PASSING SPERATE ANAEMIA ERECTLY LASTAGE OTALGIA NIANGUA NEWYEAR GANGSAW 275-Flesh, shelf. Yelped, deeply. Edges, sedge, Sidles, sirles.

CARRAGEFLIES AVERSATIONS BERETTINAS BREVETTED ASTERIAS GATTIES ETITAS FINES LOAD 277-Nip-per-kin.

BAR HATED DATER DESIRES HALITUS BALSORANO PASTORATE ATIONALITY NATIONALITY TERRACINA SNITS STINT OTS

Authors of the above: Guidon, Phonog. Damon, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: M. C. S., Majolica, Kosciusko McGinty, Maude, Pallas, O. T. Sego, T. Hluker, and R. O. Chester.

SOLVERS.

Complete Lists; R. O. Chester, Lucile, K. T. Did, Damon, G. Race, Alumnus.-6. Incomplete Lists Nyas, Dorothy Doolittle, loves, E. Lucy Date, Odoacer, Arcanus, James F. Botts, Junius, Mai., Solon, Alexander, Remlap, W D. J., Xiphias, Pat Riot, Resebug, Jo Mullins, Kerr, Lucrezius Borgers, Rokeby B. Wilder, Nemo, Annie Laurie, Harry, Goldey, Pen Ledell, Jack O'Lantern, T. Hinker, Cricket, Will U. Smyle, B. Ver, Phonog. Ben Trovato, M. C. S., Mrs. G. P. C., Horizon, Zenith, Aspiro.-38. Total, 44.

PRIZE WINNERS. Odonese, Gibson, Pa. 2. Dorothy Declittle, Jersey City, N. J. 3. Mrs. G. P. C., Fort Edward, N. Y.

NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 35. NO. 330-FINAL SUBSTITUTION. The people of PRIMAL are hot-blooded quite, Of this fact there is not any doubt; They are up in an instant and ready to fight, Of this fact there is not any doubt But they found Uncle Sam they had best let alone, For their palpable conduct they wish to atone, ears ago, with C. E. Brower as Captain. Brother | An extremely cold Last has crept up their back-

Of this fact there is not any doubt. Most people averred it was merely Two's play, Of this fact there is not any doubt; That our war-ships could clean them all out in a

Of this fact there is not any doubt ; They bullied and blustered and made quite a fuss, But it didn't a Moult to a very great muss, We were right, and that's what is the Malla with us, Of this fact there is not any doubt.

When they found with the Plumed Knight they had to deal. Of this fact there is not any doubt, They bauled in their horns and were ready Of this fact there is not any doubt. That to the inevitable they must bow Is a truth they have probably learned, you'll allow, That a hap Pier era has dawned for them now;

-ZENTTH, Rochester, N. Y. NO. 331-HALF SQUARE. 1. A letter. 2. A chemical term which denotes it is prefixed, to one of the other compo Certain musical syllables, 4. A river of Central Germany. 5, Loops of a rope. 6. Lots. 7. An

Of this fact there is not any doubt,

Dest tressure, 10. In slow time. 11. The manager of a barge. 12. Dissenters. (Obs.) -ITAMI, Jersey City, N. J. NO. 332-CHARADE. Come, ye posers, let us go

Where the tempting Totals grow. Glistening with golden glow. Where the PRIMAL LAST display Skill in clipping ALLS away, Tho' to mouths the best will stray,

Why should PRIMAL hesitate, When the appetite is great, Hunger to alleviate? Even children think it play,

Filling to the brim each tray,

Which they will to home convey. Where their burdens will be pressed, Yielding wine for host and guest, Which will warm the coldest breast, Last of finst are not as sweet

As the FINAL which will greet

Yours so closely when they meet, -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NOS. 333-4-SQUARES.

1. Town of Italy, on the Tanaro. 2. Irregularity. Town of India, 4, Emanating, 5, A river of Turkey. 6. An island in the Persian Gulf. (Wore.) 7. Moilusks of the genus Ostren. -Majorica, Jefferson, O.

1. Village of Spain, in Estremadura, 2. A supused chemical principle, the chief constituent of Goa powder. (Century.) 3. An interpreter, (Century.) 4. Duke of Aquitaine, d. 630. 5. The residue m calcined bones. 6. A lake of Austria. (Wore,) 7. The portico in front of ancient churches. -K. T. Dip, Washington, D. C.

NO. 335-CHARADE. As a TOTAL he did go, 'Pon a vessel outward bound: With intent to overthrow Warring foes that cruised around.

Soon a contest fell and dire; Made the PRIME a reddish hue; Lapped the stars upon the blue.

LAST and LAST, the billows rolled, Heeding not the carnage grin; Though to-day the scene is old, Still our eyes with tears grow dim. -ZAIDA, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOS. 336-7-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. An indefinite quantity of some bstance. 3. Furnished with folios. 4. One who serves. 5. A kind of cap. 6. Pertaining to Daguerre, 7. Coercion. 8. Frauds, 9. Bestows n a profuse manuer. 10. Convenient. 11. A letter. -IRON MASK, Estavia, N. Y.

1. A letter. 2. Town of Hungary. 3. To lay. 4. Wrestles. (Century.) 5. French archaeologist, d. 1688. 6. Great ado about nothing\*. 7. Those who set free, 8, An asylum. 9, Leaped. (Obs.) 10. ·Nooks. 11. A letter. -Guidon, Washington, D. C.

NO. 338-CHARADE. He was a foreigner, I judge, And owed us some tremendous grudge; He prophesied a festful one, By which we should be all undone He pictured our impending fate. And estimated all our loss, The while he filled and cleared his plate, And deluged everything he ate With chill sauce,

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### His noisy Two quite tired me out; My free expressed the fact, no doubt; Nor could I understand why he Foretold such dire enjamity. But as he fluxly withdress. he explanation flushed agrees My mind-it seemed absurd, yet true,

The TOTAL for all this one two Was Chelesance! -M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NO. 329-CONUNDRUM CLUB OCTAGON. L. A kind of worsted her. 2. To spread over, 3 To present, 4. To ornament with figures, 5. Limbic to be affected, 6. The art of enting solids into sections, 7. Purbaned, 8. Town of Spain, 9. A vomiting, 10: A prince, -X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

Answers and solvers will be given in six

CHAT WITH CONTRIBETORS. Acceptable contributions have been received from Zenith, Iron Mask and Castranova.-The coming meet of the League of American Wheelmen in this city on July 18, 19, and 20 bids fair to be a well-attended one, and the smooth, concrete streets of the Capital City will afford excellent riding for the thousands of visiting wheelmen who are expected to attend. Among the many who will be included in the grand parade are K. T. Dill, Dumon, Esperance, R. O. Chester and "ye ed.," the last two named being members of the League,---- Mrs. G. P. C. will kindly favor us with her full name, so that the prize awarded her may be properly forwarded. - Barnyard, in a recent letter, retracts his former statement regarding the un-

-Zenith, in the opening flat of this issue, very cleverly treats of an all-important subject. As a flat writer our Rochester friend is fast gaining a place in the front ranks. Itami's initial contribution to Mystery is a good-sized one, and we hope it is the forerunner of a great many more. Iron Mask, having just recovered from a severe illness of six weeks' duration, favors us with No. 330, which he dedicates to soldier penned up in Chattanoogs during the

authorized publication in Mystery of two flats,

facts to the contrary having been established.

ARMYOFTHE CUMBERLAND.

Oh, No! They were not Democalized nor Starved

In Chattangoga.



of the 31st Ohio, Third Division, Gen. J. M. Brannan commanding; First Brigade, Col. Jno. M. Connell commanding, has the effrontery to prosumptuously attack me for teiling the truth as to the siege of Chattanooga in article on Division, Gen. R. W. First Brigade, Gen. Willich commanding. While I did not nor will not affirm that the brave logs in blue were starved to death, I do affirm that we were on short-very short-rations, and

in a famished condition, appropriating many things to feed on that under any other conditions they would not have begrudged the dogs; and while I did say that starvation stared us in the face, I but repeat what Rosecrans, Johnson, Sheridan and Willich remarked over and over at the time, and history repeats the same truths. Dees any sane man who was in Chattanooga at the time of that siege deny, first, that we were on the shortest rations we ever were on during our service; second, that | How the Army Ate Green Corn, Applea and Sick the chances were that unless relief should come soon, fears were entertained by our commander that we would have to either evacuate or surrender. Hunger, that ravenous wolf, was gnashing his teeth upon every soldier in Chattanooga-and, I repeat, starvation was imminent, and desperation ast upon the helmet of our commissaries. The facts as experienced by us are to-day historical, and every page has privation and hardship inscribed upon it, and this is no disparagement to the good name of any soldier whose name was daily repeated by his "Orderly" when short rations were meted out to us "one day" for five, while, brave and true as soldiers, willing and determined to fight it out on that line, it was equally true two parts of that constituent to the name of which | that that all-important contingent-food-had much to do with the probable result, and Generals as well as private soldiers were apprehensive and did cast about them as to the best way skilled smith, who has a hammerer to assist him, out should relief fail to reach the army in a

specified number of weeks. Who does not remember the imprecations, the heated words, which fell from many a sol- miles. Then came a railroad ride to Frankfort, dier's lips when his small allowance was meas- Ky., and to Louisville. Arrived at Lebanon ured out to him? I presume Comrado McNeil | Aug. 20th. Then came a long march to Rolldid not smile and thus evince thorough satis- ing Fork River, Chambersville, Russell Creek faction at any time when his "ration fell to and Columbia. Here our original messes broke him." Though his tears may have been with- up. held he felt like cursing, or a long way off from thankfulness. If he did not shed tears at any time, no doubt he made wry faces.

Comrade McNeil says it is a fact established oughly and soundly whipped at Chickamauga; | there the previous Winter. About II o'clock a. then in the next breath he says it was a great | m. we crossed the State line between Kentucky mistake, the withdrawal of our troops on Sun- and Tennessee. Quarter rations that evening. day evening. Yes, comrades, while it is not | On the 27th, about 9 a. m., we commenced true that Bragg was whipped at Chickamanga climbing the Cumberland Mountains-preone whit more than Rosecrans was, and that | sume it is called Jackson's Gap and passed the Union army was withdrawn because our through Jamestown. Here we came up with commander thought himself in great danger our Brigade-First Brigade, Second Division, of being driven into and across the Tennessee | Twenty-third Corps. River, has gone down into history as a reproach upon the Army of the Cumberland, and every | fences and buildings were destroyed and crops gallant veteran felt its galling until it was all gone. Some fields had not been enlivated rolled off in that ever-memorable victory on for several years. Desolation and devastation the Hights of Missionary Ridge,

Ah, indeed, Comrade McNeil, if Bragg was and bush whackers around us; more or less firsoundly whipped at Chickamanga and Rosecrans ran away from victory, how much did it lack of being a burning reproach and disgrace | were a few rails laid together. Farther on a to the Union forces? Out of your own mouth | few rails and some dirt; still farther some logs, there proceedeth your own condemnation. squared, then logs and dirt. We were on the History says, and it would aid Comrade McNeil in arriving at more correct cenclusions, were Buckner was in command. We marched from he to read it up a little-Gen. Resecrans, "be- | eight to 30 miles per day on quarter and half lieving the day was lost, went to Chattanooga to rations, and broke camp anywhere from 3 a. give orders for the retirement of his army and | m. to daylight. Had the usual amount of make preliminary dispositions for crossing the | picket duty. Blessed water in abundance in Tennessee River," and all histories referring to | this country. this battle speak of it as a disaster. The facts, as proved by history and by the experience of | ing trim, being very gaunt, and 60 rounds of every soldier who participated in that "draw- ammunition was issued us, and the Johnnies regame" battle, warrant the assertion "the re- ported within five miles in force. Knapsacks proach and disgrace of Chickamanga were | were ordered left behind, and the Surgeons cull removed amid the clouds of glory on the dizzy | all out that are not trumps. We carried nothing Hights of Missionary Ridge."

pressive extract from Van Horne's History of about 10 p. m.; do the same at Clinch River, and the Army of the Cumberland: "In the battle | found ourselves in front of Kingston, Tenn. of Chickamauga are features of distinctness | Our rations had dwindled to a little coffee and which are very marked. This fact is evident | hardtack. Citizens along the route (the darky from the reports of the Generals-in-Chief and | not excepted) were cheering us; much Union other Generals of the opposing armies; but, feeling manifested among the people. Sept. nevertheless, the campaign of which the battle | 4 we were in possession of Loudon. The railroad itself was the culmination-and Rosecrans's bridge was on fire. It was built on 10 piers, management of the Union side-has elicited | was 1,700 feet long, with stockades at each end very severe and antagonistic criticisms."

And later, in a December issue, I find Comrade G. L. Peeler, of the 36th Ill., paying his regards to me in commenting upon the same ar- diarrhea among the troops; farinaceues diet was ticle, and I will at once pick him up where he | not to be had; transportation was cut off behas fallen. He says the Army of the Cumber- | hind us, and the rebels had cleaned out the land had 40,000 and Bragg nearly three times | country of entables before they left. that number, which would aggregate 120,000. Now, if Comrade Peeler shot as wide of the mark when in the army as he has in shooting this bungling wad at me he evidently didn't forget it, either. This sick wheat is a nice do much damage. History says Rosecrans plump grain, to all appearance as good as any had 56,160 men all told and Bragg 70,000; and thus had 13,840 more than Rosecrans. is found a small red dot. This wheat was Thus "his guess" is 30,000 short of the ground and the flour issued to the troops. This truth, as well-authenticated facts in army | we baked into slapjacks and ate them. Then history prove. The burden of his broad- it made you sick, did you say? Sea sick. Well, gage picket shot is the disgrace of which | that's no patching for sick wheat. It stayed he finds so much fault, and he fortifies himself | with you from 10 to 30 minutes, then came back behind the fact that the whole strategic movement was for the occupancy of Chattanooga. longing. Well, not quite all, the shoe-soles He may think so, but historians say that if stayed in their proper places, because they were Bragg had followed Rosecrans when he re- sewed on. Can you imagine an army eating treated from the field of Chickamauga he would | green corn and sick wheat? Well, that's what have driven him across the Tennessee River or would have annihilated him. Why didn't he follow? Because he felt whipped. Just for than I intended it should. I shall leave it to the same reason that Rosecrans left Chicka- some other comrade to tell how we had ear manga and sheltered in Chattanooga. He felt | corn and bran bread issued to us that Winter, whipped, and no doubt Comrade Peeler felt | and how we were on the lookout for any atray much the same way while on the retreat, and | grain of corn where the mules had been fed I must confess I did. That our Commander-in- | their scanty ration. How we used to sit around Chief did not know "which was beaten" in our campfires and talk of something good to that engagement is a fact which has gone into eat, then lay down in our ragged clothes, wrap history, and his occupying Chattanooga because | up in our ragged blankets and dream of some-Bragg failed to follow up his retreat is another | thing to eat. And don't forget to tell about our fact of history. Therefore I make this ac-knowledgment that I believe that every Union Jeff Wise next.—R. Flatz, Co. A, 118th Ohia.

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Mention The National Tribans

Rex Ford. — Nyas has just recovered from the third attack of the "grip" which he has had Thomas exhibited, had been resorted to by his superiors the starve-out in Chattanooga would have been avoided and its consequent portrayal of the represent and disgrace attending the disaster of t hickamanga would never have called forth his nor my elequence by way of "picket firing" through the medium of one of the best advocates of the soldiers' rights in America, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which brightens my sanctum once each week by its presence and gives me new inspiration to deal with war history as I would with any other history, and allow cold facts, solid, undisputed truths, to illamine its pages, and thus to commend it to all of my army comrades who may chance to see some things outside of themselves. And while all are in line acknowledging hunger, hardships, privations, disappointments, none should for one moment feel that because of such confession that their heroism or bravery are questioned, for they were human heroes, Missionary Ridge" subjected to the pangs of gnawing hunger, ex-Oct. 1, 1891. The 89th posed to almost unbearable hardships, and unavoidably denied all of the luxuries of home and the cujoyment of realizing what anticipation may have pictured to their fancy. In short and in one word, in the army of the North, the grandest and most majestic body of heroic men that ever tred the earth, with the fact of "one people and one flag" inspiring them and urging them on to make such sacrifices as no others before them ever made, have I or dare I question their heroism or bravery? Far be it from me. They are my comrades in-arms, and together we stand as we did in the Valley of Chattanooga or on the Hights of Missionary Ridge in the sixties, and let our interests be mutual, supporting the advocacy of our rights without one deserter .-Serg't L. K. Young, Bristol, Ill.

EAST TENNESSEE.



COMBADE H.W. Brown, Co. H. 118th Ohio, comes on Picket in the issue of Sept. 10, 1891, and wants to know why some of the boys don't tell something of their East Tennessee campaign; how we lived, etc. Well, Comrade, why Well, Comrade, why don't you go shead and tell how, when we started out of Kontucky, 23 years ago, on the march for East Tennessee, fullfed and well clothed. On Aug. 18th we ar-

rived at Lexington, Ky.; distance murched 28

On the 25th we crossed Cumberland River, and that evening half rations were issued. On the 26th passed through Albany. This town had been entirely destroyed by a regiment of beyond dispute that Bragg's army was thor- Morgan's men, who were in Winter quarters

From here on we saw the live elephant. The over the country everywhere; rebel cavalry ing every day.

The first fortifications we saw in Tennessee march for Loudon, Tenn., where rebel General

On Sept. 1 we found ourselves in good fightbut blankets and what is said to be five days' In closing I give to all comrades this ex- rations. Now we waded through Emery River and fortifications on each bank.

From the time our rations were cut down we foraged apples and green corn. This caused

Yes, there was wheat in the country, but it was sick wheat. Reader, do you know what that is? The 118th Ohio know, and they don't other wheat, except that on the germ end there the same way it went, it and all thereunto bewe were compelled to eat or nothing.

My pen has rambled farther down the page